and labored discussion, resulting from the ambiguity of the native language in this respect-when a Hawaiian makes a motion he says " manao," and when he expresses an opinion he says the same "manao," and upon the decision that there could be but one motion before the House at one time, it was misunderstood to be ruled there could be but one opinion. That firm friend of the people's rights, Mr. Kalama, considered that the rights of free discussion were assailed, were indeed lost, if such was to be the practice of the House, and appealed from the decision of the Chair to the House. The foreign members in the House supported the ruling and endeavored to explain the misapprehension, and it is hoped succeeded. The question upon the

appeal was not taken.

Mr. Kamakau gave notice that he would introduce a joint resolution appropriating \$8,000 to defray the expenses of the session. Rules were suspended and the lution read first, second, and third time, and passed. It was charming to see the unanimity with which the House can act upon some occasions. Mr. McCully introduced a resolution appropriating \$200 for a buoy at Hansipo, Kohala. Refered to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Adjourned.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860

DEATH OF THE HON. J. W. E. MAIKAL. It is our painful duty to record the death of the Honorable John William Elliott Maikai, who departed this life on the 27th of May ult. This gentleman, while still young, graduated at the Lahainaluna Seminary, taking high honors; that we believe was in 1845. On leaving college he immediately entered upon the then very important office of Secretary to the Governor of Oahu. After holding that position for some time he was appointed a District Justice; his claims to promotion having soon been discovered. This appointment did not prevent him from practising at the bar, and few members of the legal profession have acquired more credit or been more successful in the causes committed to their care than the subject of this hasty notice. During several sessions Mr. Maikai was one of the most eloquent and able members of the House of Representatives, and his liberal policy and tact in debate gave him an influence to which few of his compeers attained, He resigned, however, all his alluring political prospects, to assist his present Majesty, while he was still Heir Presumptive to the Throne, in organizing and reducing to order the military forces of the nation. In doing this the gentleman deceased voluntarily submitted to a great pecuniary loss; for the receipts from his original profession would greatly have outweighed those which came to bim as a military officer.

The Honorable Mr. Maikai's high qualifications, and his character, not only for penetration but for honesty of purpose and loyalty to Government under which he lived, were no doubt His Majesty's motives for creating him a Noble, and although he only sat on one occasion in the House to which he had the honor to be called, there is no doubt that his knowledge of affairs in general and of legal matters in particular, would have conduced greatly to the efficiency of the Body of which he was constituted a member. As a son, husband and father, Mr. Maikai was exemplary in his conduct, and it is to be regarded as a national loss that such a leader in every thing which implies improvement, as Mr. Maikai proved himself to be, should have been taken from us.

We are requested to state that the funeral of the deceased gentleman will take place from his late residence in Queen street, at 4 1-2 P. M. of this day, and that members of the Houses of the Legislature and the Diplomatic Corps, as well as the friends of the deceased and the public generally, will be placed in order of procession by the officers appointed for that purpose.

Having last week been occupied with the opening of the Legislature and sundry other items we now intend to make our readers acquainted with the different Reports of the Ministers, commencing with the

Report of the Minister of Finance. During the two years ending March 21, 1860 there had been received into the Treasury, \$656, 215, 92,* and paid out, \$643,088 40*, leaving a balance on hand of \$13,127 52.

The debt of the Government on April 1, 1860. was \$108,778 33, of which \$100,075 22 bore interest at 12 per cent, and the rest was mainly outstanding appropriations.

Exchequer Bills was....... Do. do. School Fund, Do. do. Queen Downger's Note, 17,000 005 The interest on the above, we are told, are for the two coming years, on Exchequer

Do. do. on School Fund, Do. do. Queen Dowager's Note,... 4,080 00

\$124 096 23 Of the above total indebtedness, the Minister proposes to pay off, 1st, all the interests, and 2d. the exchequer hills, amounting to \$94,371; leaving the School Fund and the Queen Dowager's note to be provided for hereafter.

That the Minister feels strongly the drag upon the financial movements and resources of the country. by nursing a standing debt with heavy interest, is fully apparent from the following quotation. He says :

"In my judgment, measures should be adopted to provide fully not only for all necessary current expenditures, but for the payment of all Exchequer Bills as they fall due, without recourse to further loans than are now authorized.

"No reason exists for continuing, for any long time, a system

of finances which allows the expenditures of the Government t of mances which allows he expenditures of the Government to exceed the receipts from legitimate sources of revenue. It is the public interest, as well as sound policy, to cancel all exist-ing debts as speedily as possible, and it may be assumed that ev-ery good citizen will be content to abide by whatever reasonable provisions are made to that end."

. The Minister's suggestions how to pay off the debt, or the greater portion of it, is apparently not one of his happiest thoughts; for he proposes to borrow \$79,600, partly by new exchequer bills and partly by renewing old ones. While we heartily concur in the "sound policy" enunciated by the Minister, we fail to perceive its application in the estimated ways and means.

The estimated receipts from all sources for the cur rent biennial period, under the provisions of existing laws, are e on hand April 1, 1860, ... \$756,353 52 Total resources,
The estimated expenditures for the same time, including salaries due April Ist,

Showing an excess of estimated receipts over esti-mated expenditures of If from the above \$756,353 52 we deduct the sum of \$79,600, the proposed new loans to extinguish old ones, we have a net estimated receipt of \$676,753 52; and if from the estimated expenditures we deduct \$3,552 interest on new exchequer bills, we have a net estimated expenditure of \$740 .-448 79, or a deficit of \$63,695 27.

* The detailed account was published in the Polynesian of For the purchase of her one-third in the Walkahalulu wa-

But in looking over the estimates suggested by the different departments, we perceive several items which, however well it may be to have them, yet cannot be said to be indispensably necessary to the carrying on of His Majesty's Government, and which, under present circumstances, may well be subordinated to the preliminary question-will the funds permit it? Among such items we would mention a Palace, \$20,000; a Government House, \$20,000; and \$15,000 on the Department of War (\$45,494 64, being all that has been expended on that item during the past two years, instead of \$60,000 as now estimated). And if \$10,000 cannot be spared from the estimated appropriation of \$60,000 for "Dredging Honolulu Harbor," we think there is little doubt that it can be spared from the estimated increase of salaries, which are no doubt well deserved and discreetly selected, and under happier auspices would find no objection from us, and which we feel sure that the present incumbents will not insist upon, during a period of impending financial depression, incident to a commercial transition from one policy to another, and to industrial causes, dating back (some of them) to the gold discovery in California, and of which the reaction is only just now beginning.

To revert to his own department, the Minister recommends that some amendments be made of the law in regard to the mode of assessment and collection of taxes. The experience of the past year has shown where the shoe pinches, and the Legis-

lature will no doubt remedy the defects of the law. The Minister's remarks upon the vexatious questions which, during last Summer and Fall so much agitated the mercantile community of this place, are full in their contents and liberal in their spir-

it. We quote them at length : "The provisions in regard to transit or transhipment, and re-exportation duties which must go into effect in June unless modified by the Legislature, are in my opinion of such a character as to require serious consideration. The natural position of the Hawaiian Islands tends to make them the depot of comherce in the Northern Pacific; but the necessary effect of large port exactions will be to counteract this policy and drive trade from our shores. Such a result it ought to be our policy to avoid. We should hold out inducements to vessels to enter our harbors and not repel them from us -- to tranship their goods in our port to place their cargoes in our warehouses for re-exportation—in short, to make these islands the central point of their voyages in

"I submit it to the Legislature whether, in view of these sug gestions, it would not be wise to drop this description of duties altogether from the list, or else, if that is not deemed advisable. fix them at only a small degree above a nominal rate. "There is still a stronger objection urged against the "draw back," or re-exportation duties on foreign goods consigned to our ports, stored in our warehouses, and exported in their original packages to other countries. Merchandise with an invoice cost of two hundred and fifty dollars or less does not fall within the rule of drawback; goods invoiced above that amount muspay two per cent ad valorem; liquors are entitled to a draw-back of three-fourths of all the duties to which they are liable. Thus every gallon of spirits entered at the Custom House would have to pay a duty of seventy-five cents for the privilege of reexportation, though its invoice cost may have been the same or even a less amount. The policy of such a discrimination can not, evidently, be sustained upon any principle of sound policy or political economy, and I therefore suggest that all bonded goods, without distinction, should be placed upon the same foot-

ng, with a small charge only-say of one per cent-for the priequivalent for duties of "drawback," in fees for storage, charges for Custom House service, and the increased prosperity of industry and trade. I have used the terms "transit" and "draw ick " in the sense of the Code, though their strict comsignification may be somewhat different, and in case legislatiin regard to the duties thus designated, should be deemed necessary, I recommend such a revision of these and other terms, as eral usage of commerce in other parts of the world."

We are, further on, told that-"It is worthy of consideration whether the tariff may no

properly be so amended as to protect in some degree the inter ests of domestic labor and enterprise, by a fair discrimination between raw materials and such manufactured articles as con in competition with the industry of the country. The artizan the mechanic, the laborer, have, under existing circumstances out little chance of success when the country is deluged with cheap articles, or "slops," made for sale and not for use-fine in ppearance, but without intrinsic value.
"The imported manufactures of wood, of cloth, of leather, and

tic industry, and shut out from employment a large class of men and women who would otherwise be industrious and producing embers of the community.
"A duty of fifteen or twenty per cent on such articles of trade if it made no addition to the public revenues, would at least pro tect the industrial portion of the community and encourage en-

arious other materials, come in direct competition with domes-

erprise among the people.
"If it be desirable to introduce habits of labor, economy and foresight among the Hawaiian people, I know of no better means than to shape our legislation so as to enable them to engage pro-fitably in the usual trades and avocations of other countries."

This subject of protecting manufactures and industry by special legislation has its advocates as well as its opponents. As the subject, however, is brought forward as a suggestion for the Legislature, and not as a policy determined upon by the Government, we are free to say, that however plausible the arguments for protective duties may consumer pay to the manufacturer interest on the foreign made articles, and to raise the price on the ever human passions compelled by human laws? home-made. We know, for instance, now that machinery has been introduced in the Islands, that wooden ware can be manufactured here. But with a five or even a ten per cent duty on the Boston made imported articles, the home-made cannot be sold at a profit to the maker; whereas with a twenwould encourage the manufacture and promote the investment of capital in every proper and lawful way, but the rights of the consumer are of older date and full as important as those of the manu-

Whatever may be the lowest figure at which each individual Government may place its duties on imports, yet, whenever that figure exceeds what is required for purposes of general revenue, it becomes discriminating and protective in favor of one or a few, to the prejudice of the many.

The Minister's endorsement of the Chief Justice's opinion, "that there is no necessity for making the compensation of District Justices a charge upon the public Treasury," will be referred to in another place. It is an experiment of doubtful expe- poisons the food of his neighbor. But while we would diency. Its revenue reason is plausible enough, but how will it affect the credit of the judges and the morals of the country population !

We append the following comparative exhibit of

this or	1800, each emoracing a term of	two years:
	1858.	1860.
Buren	Foreign Imposts,\$231,201 23	\$213,209 08
44	Internal Commerce, 68,471 58	62,528 26
44	" Taxes, 134,809 09	108,841 85*
44	Government Press, 14,245 20	7.873 41a
44	Fines and Penalties,40,546 55	50,564 346
44	Fees and Perquisites,21,668 20	25,389 81
44	Gov't Realizations, 95,675 69	100,831 49c
31	Miscellaneous Rec'pts, 66,023 58d	86,978 10e
RECEIPTS	, TOTAL, \$667,138 07	8656,215 92
	Expenditures.	goodgato 32
Civil	List, \$ 68,907 00	\$52,396 21 /
	tment Interior,109,258 75	107,821 43
	nment Press, 20,533 53	20,000 00
	Foreign Relations, 17.955 71	16,065 78
	Finance, 41,842 71	52 706 34g
44	Public Instruction, 93,790 86&	23,742 83
44	War, 49,320 04	45,494 64
	Law, 94,210 31	90 928 27
	Improvements,139,529 86	131,891 85
	laneous	102,181 554
	o balance, 349,24	13,127 52
Farmer		
P.XPES	DITURES, TOTAL	€ 656 915 GO

Not including \$66,485 49 for the Common School tax, nor \$1,750 56 Honolulu Foreign School tax for 1858. The main increase of this branch of taxes for 1860 lay in the Property tax, \$15,689 51, and in the doubling of the Horse and Mule taxes,

 (a) Not including stamps, \$778.
 (b) The Marshal and Sheriffs have been on salary during 1859. (b) The Marshal and Sherius have been on salary during 1859, and not drawing a share of fines and penalties as heretofore.
(c) Main increase in r nts. \$2,227 54, wharfage, \$7,250 88, and in Post Office receipt. \$3,676 32.
(d) Exchequer bills. \$28,750.
(e) Exchequer bills. \$10,350. and School Fund \$12,725 22.

(f) Reduced by striking off appropriation Princess Victoria \$4,000, appropriation Queen Dowager \$2,000, Palace buildings \$7,000, expenses H. M.'s marriage \$2,500. (g) Main increase in the pay of assessors 1858-9, \$7,381 67.
(h) Including \$63,025 05, Common School tax not paid into

the Treasury for 1859-60.

(i) Including \$8,084 04 stolen from the Custom House.

(i) Including Legislature 1858, \$20,071 67, Exchequer bills \$28,700, interest on do. \$10,660 50, repayment to heirs of M. Kekusiwa, \$10,749 09, &c.

The Liquor Question.

We noticed a communication to the Advertiser of May 24th, under the above heading, which it affords us no little pleasure to refer to, on account of the quiet, gentlemanly manner in which it discusses a subject so unused to receiving common courtesy, from the abstinence camp. But while sensible of the improved manners of our opponents, we regret exceedingly that we cannot extend the same commendation to their matter. space will not permit us to follow the article through its various phases, more especially its incorrect analogies and its unfinished inductions, stopping short of their egitimate and logical result; but we justify this remark by quoting from it the following peroration :

In closing this article I may say that I think experience and 1. That the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage is not neces sary to life, health or happiness.

2. That their use is a most fruitful source of pauperism and

ne, hence weakening the state, and producing personal, de estic and social wretchedness and misery.

3. That in all communities where their use has prevailed, som have become inebriates; that this portion has been gradually drawn from the ranks of the temperate, and embraced both high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned. 4. That there is no reasonable hope that the same causes in e future will not produce the same effects as in the past.
If these principles are sound, it follows that total abstinence is

only perfectly safe course, as temperate drinkers are as lial to fall in time to come as others were who have fallen in times past. It also follows that the good of the state and the commually demand the greatest restriction upon the traffic in spirituous iquor . And I again repeat, in closing, that as a friend of both Haws ian and European, I should deplore the removal of any restriction upon this traffic in any of its branches, and hope any near ure to this end may not meet with success.

the italics are our own. To the first proposition we gree as an abstract theory in physics, but with the well defined understanding or reservation that we do not al with man in a natural or savage state,-man in the abstract,-but with min as we find him, such as the abuses of civilization or the neglect of its benefits, such as his own vices, or those of his parents have made

The logical fallacy of the second proposition is selfevident, and we need not stop to make it plainer. If the use of spirits " is a most fruitful source of pauperism and crime," will the writer deem that it is not equally " established by experience and competent and reliable testimony" that the use of religion is a most fruitful source of fanaticism, insanity and suicide, weakening the moral perceptions of a community and " producing personal, domestic and social wretchedness

Where is the logic of such reasoning, where its common sense? Are use and abuse convertible terms, and do the predicates of the one apply to the other !

The syllogism embraced in the third proposition is equally at fault. We might say, because in all communities where women prevail, some men have become libertines and that portion has been gradually drawn from the ranks of the virtuous and modest, does the cause of that vice lie in the woman or the man? If in the wo man, why do not all men become libertines; if in the man, why accuse the woman? And so with spirits There is no form of logic, no kind of reasoning, by which one can argue against the use from the abuse of a thing. If some men have become inebriates through the use of spirits, why have not all men who use it, if the cause lay in the spirits? There is an inexorable the cause lay in the spirits? There is an inexorable logic of sequences, of which teetotallers are fearfully ignorant, or to which they are impiously contumacious.

In regard to the fourth proposition we will only say, that as the teetotallers have studiously, persistently will make our Custom House nomenclature conform to the gen- and, we are loth to say, against their better knowledge pinned their faith and practice to wrong and fallacious premises, to causes which are no causes, "there is no reasonable hope" that these will not "produce the same effects" in the future as in the past, viz: moral confusion about the responsibility of a free agent, and mental illusion as to the plainest proposition in logic.

But stranger still, while the advocates of the " greatest restriction upon the traffic in spirituous liquors," claim for themselves all the sympathy for the native, they deny us the least spark of feeling and consideration. By their frantic outcries and hurried appeals one might be led to think that we were now about introducing spirits for the first time, to the acquaintance of the native, and that it is entirely owing to their maternal vigilance that the people have remained up to this date so innocent and pure from the contamination of liquors, notwithstanding commerce and the white man, (and among the latter, some of the tallest scoundrels unhung) have for eighty years passed through and through the very heart of the people. Why then do they argue, why should we legislate, as if drunkenness and debauchery were prespective vices whose introduction might be, yet their inevitable result is to make the be prevented or delayed? Are we such moral quacks, such political empiries as to use the same nostrums for capital which the latter employs to compete with all diseases and all phases of the same disease? Were

We admit the fearful extent of the misery created by intemperance, but the whole difficulty of the liquor question seems to us to be in this, that people ignore, or deny that the only true and primary cause (the only one that can be logically demonstrated,) of all that wretchedness and vice, lies in the living, sinning, sufty per cent duty on the imported, the home-made | fering heart in man, and not in any inert matter withwould undersell it or stand on equal terms. We out him. Any other or opposite doctrine can lead to no other conclusion, than that man is not responsible

The very best of legislation can only deal with man as it finds him, but it is education that moulds him for vice or virtue, here and hereafter. Though legislation may fetter the limbs, yet it can not compel the obe-

If we cannot legislate sobriety into the nation, we can do much towards legislating bad liquor out of it If we cannot improve the heart by legislation, we may at least protect the stomach, and prosecute for felony, the man who poisons the drink, as well as him who punish a man for adulterating the liquor here, it would not be just to punish him for the adulterations of people abroad. How then could we meet the evil after all, and the Financial Report rendered April, 1858, and stop the consumption of these poisoned compounds? There is but one way consistent with the teachings of history, physiology and logic, and that is to manufacture the pure article ourselves, which can be done and sold at such a price as to induce the dealer to substitute them for the foreign made poisons or the homemade hell-broths, the Honolulu Beer. And how the liberty to manufacture and sell the home-made Simon pure, (be it Wines, Brandy or Rum,) instead of the foreign Peter Funks, and their terrible spawn the Honolulu Beer, can tend to the increase of intemperance, is a favorite assertion with some people whose motives we respect, but whose means we detest.

Strawberries! Strawberries!

printer a sample, and you are sure of an editorial no-

Mr. Holstein, the talented and indefatigable gardner of the R. H. Agricultural Society's Garden, has sent us a basket of the above delicious fruit, and while we take this opportunity to acknowledge the courtesy, we would also inform the public that the strawberry season closes in about six weeks more.

and that thus there is not much time to lose. in this place will forego a dish of strawberries and day, gliding gracefully as a swan to her more familiar cream, were it only for the sake of the pleasant re- element, upon whose bosom she floated as if conscious collections of childhood and home which they call of the improvement she had received from the skillful

PAST WEEK.

The Advertiser and the Budget. No sooner had the report of the Minister of Fi nance been presented to the Legislature and become public property, than Honolulu, drooping during this hot weather for the want of a subject, raised its head in expectation. The scattered forces of the opposition press rallied round the smut-pot with gleesome faces and fun galore, for there was mischief brewing,-a report to be d-d and a man to be scorched. Meanwhile the news flew fast and far, and nothing but the budget could be heard through the day. Men talked about it, slept upon it, and awoke with it still sticking to their lips. Fat gentlenen rushing up office steps, puffing and blowing like whales in a flurry, lean gentlemen tearing down stairs with the budget sticking out like the tail of somet : out of one store and into another; up to the P. C. Advertiser and down the Rialto; the budget, the budget was the lion of the day. Some pulled its wool one way, some pulled it another, some stuck to the letter text, some froze to the figures.

But the Advertisor! It had five glorious days of preparation before it Five days to screw its thunder up; five days to charge itself with lightning; five days to turn the budget inside out; five days to cram for the per-

Eh bien! and the performance?

Alas, alas, it burst its boiler and went off on a angent. It left the report and pitched into its maker. In vain its friends advised, in vain faint recolections of broken shins and loss of credit cried out " Be ruled, you shall not go "

In vain each sainted critic and reviewer, from Lessing up to Jeffrey, held up their warning hands and dropped a tear spiece upon the copy. "Unhand me, gentlemen !

says the Advertiser.

By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that stops my way." "Here is a glorious opening, and I'll go my length ".

in personality and rubbish! But persiflage apart.

A journalist who, with a report like that of the Minister of Finance before him, cannot make his points out of the report itself, but must invade the personal motives and the private life of the Minister,-is below crit.cism; and of such the Minister may well be supposed to say :

"I will be hang'd, if some eternal villain, Some busy and instructing rogue, Some cogging, cozening slave, to get the office, Have not devis'd this slander."

We had not intended to have offered any explanation to an article so insultingly personal, but it would be unjust and unfair not to state that, whatver be the official routine and parliamentary usage other countries, here in Hawaii the public docuent, dignified by the name of the Ministerial Budget, is simply a collection of suggested receipts and expenditures from the various heads of bureaus, and practically serving no other purpose than that of an index to the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, who prepare the real, actual budget of the country which is discussed, amended and passed upon by the Legislature. In England a ministerial budget may raise a breeze, but here at this time, it has been invested, through ignorance or design, with too great importance.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday afternoon the Honolulu Chamber of Comnerce met at their rooms and passed resolutions to the following effect, in substance:

1. That the Chamber cordially approve of the proposition of the Minister of Finance, to abolish the transit duties-the Chamber defining the meaning of transit duties to be any duties whatever, on goods re-exported, or to whatever amount, so long as the goods are in orig-2. That the Chamber views with regret that the Min-

ister of Finance proposes the imposition of special duties for the protection of domestic industry. 3. That it is the opinion of the Chamber that the number of Auctioneers in the Hawaiian Islands should

not be limited in number, nor

4. Confined to Hawaiians exclusively. 5. Transmitting copies of to above resolutions to th . Appointing Meers, Green, W. L. Aldrich and B.

F. Snow, a Committee to assertate whether an Insurance Co. can be established in Accolulu.

Picked up!

Capt. G. S. Porter, of the schooner Far West low in port, recently returned from a cruise of exploration for the American Guano Co., informs us that on the 4th of March, 1860, he picked up on the beach on Gardiner's Island, in latitude 4 ° 40' south and longitude 174 2 40' west, a bottle in which was

"Please forward these to Lieut. Maury, Washington." On the paper was written the following :

"Ship Eli Whitney, Lat. 3°50 S., Long. 168° West; Wind North; Barometer 29 580; all well; 42 days out; hardest chan ever seen. March, 1858."

Capt, Porter has forwarded the paper as addressed to the National Observatory at Washington, with other valuable memoranda of currents, etc.

A Fine Boat.

We hear that Capt. Linnell, of the ship Flying Mist, before his departure sold to His Majesty a clincher-built boat, which was built under his personal supervision, and from his own drafts, in Hongkong a few months ago, by Ayong, a celebrated boat builder there. The price paid was \$200, and she is well worth the money. She is elegantly fitted out and strongly fastened, and we doubt if there is anything of the boat kind in these waters which can best her, although her former owner never tested her pulling qualities, he has her sailing ones, and never was beaten by any antogonist. Her length is 271 feet, and her beam 5 feet 2 inches. His Majesty now owns the two fastest boats in the kingdom.

Sale of Japanese Goods.

There will be an auction sale of the lacquered ware ex Zoe on Tuesday evening next, at the Armo. ry of the Honolulu Rifles, A.P. Everett, Esq., officiating as knight of the hammer. Lots of beautiful things tempting to the eye will be exposed for sale, and we advise any one who don't want to buy to keep away; for once there, with the auctioneer's eye on you, and his winning manner, you're gone in and nod before you know it. The mammoth lanterns and transparencies alone will be sights of themselves.

The Moi Keiki.

Although of small dimensions, this favorite little schooner continues her regular trips between this and Kahului, giving the utmost satisfaction to shippers by her, under the charge of Capt. Wetherby; and all who are forced by circumstances to travel upon the great waters, and make passages on her, speak in the highest terms of his attention to their wants and study of their comfort, as far as his limited accommodation will per-

Launch of the Pele.

This steamer, which has been hauled up on ways prepared for her by Messrs. Johnson & Foster, for some We venture to say that not a foreign born resident time past undergoing repairs, was launched on Thurshands of the experienced men who conducted the work, Reception at the Palace.

The entire body of the clergymen connected with the "Hawaiian Evangelical Association," with several of their ladies, called on His M. jesty on Wednesday morning at the Palace and were received by him in a most informal and friendly manner in his private apart-

The Rev. W. P. Alexander on behalf of his brethren addressed His Majesty as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :

In behalf of my brethren, I would say, we received the invitation with great pleasure sent by the hand of the President of your Board of Education, that we meet you to-day for the interchange of a friendly greeting We rejoice in the good health of your Majesty and of the Queen and of the Prince of Hawaii, and in the

peace and tranquility of your nation. It is not necessary for us to assure your Majesty that we love your nation; our lives have been devoted to seeking its prosperity and we have ever felt a lively interest in its conflicts and struggles as it has arisen and assumed an honorable position among the nations of the earth. We are happy to observe that your Majesty, in your speech to the Legislature, has called their special attention to those portions of the report of the Chief Justice that relate to two offences against the laws, which, more than any other, tend to demoralize and destroy the people. God grant the aspirations of your Majesty and incline the Legislature to enact laws that will tend to eradicate or diminish these evils. Your Majesty may rest assured of our hearty co-operation and support in such measures. Our prayer and our endeavor shall ever be that this nation may continue as long as the sun and moon endure, making constant progress in intelligence, morality and piety and whatever renders a people great and prosperous.

His Majesty was pleased to reply in substance as fol-

I assure you, gentlemen, that no expression of good will towards myself or my people is necessary on your part ; that is well known. Nor need I say that the same confidence and friendly regard which was ever cherished towards you by my predecessors is entertained by myself. The feeling with me is not only personal

but hereditary. In regard to those portions of my speech to the Legislature to which you are pleased to refer, I shall certainly rely upon the co-operation of the clergy in carrying into effect any measures that may be adopted for the suppression of those great evils referred to, and I am confident that I shall have it not only in this but in every other good work.

Gentlemen and ladies, I am always happy to see you, while on these yearly visits to the metropolis.

Interesting from Japan.

By the arrival of the Zoe from Kanagawa, we have received intelligence to the 1st of May from that place. Messrs, C. A. Williams, and F. S. Pratt were passen We are indebted to the latter for much valuable information, and for the following interesting report,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 29th, 1860. Considerable excitement prevails at Kanagawa in onsequence of a portion of the people being opposed to foreigners coming there to trade, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the foreigners there residing. Two Dutch Captains were most horribly murdered a few days ago. This was an act of wanton cruelty on the part of the rebels for which no reason can be assigned, and the Prince Gotairo, who is in favor of foreigners, has also been attacked by the rebels and so badly wounded that there are no hopes of his recovery

The American Minister, resident at Yeddo, and all the foreign Consuls at Kanagawa, have advised all foreigners to keep within doors as much as possible, especially nights, and at all times to go armed, which have done. It is stated after the murder of the said captains, the authorities had arrested some thirty of the rebels, all of whom were executed at Yeddo, by having their heads cut off.

The government notifies all foreigners that whenever they desire to walk or ride out they can always have a guard to accompany them, and it is their wish that

they will not go about without them, The accounts from Yeddo show proof of the good faith of the government. They state that the Prince Gotairo is not yet dead and there is every hope of his recovery. H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan offered his services surgically if needed. During the attack on the Gotairo one of the assailants was so badly wounded that he could not escape, so one of his friends in order to prevent detection cut off his head and run away with it in his hand, making his escape through the gate, close at hand. In consequence of this the Tycoon ordered the head officer in charge of the gate, to commit the "Hara Kari," which he accordingly did, and the Draimo, whose men the police were, was ordered to be confin d to his house, and it is said, he will probably

lose half his est tes, in consequence of his negligence. The Gotairo on getting home, sent off to his provinces, 110 miles away from here, for a reinforcement of soldiers to guard him, all heavily armed. The news travelled in 24 hours. The Gotairo is one of the m st powerful men in the empire, and rules over thirty-five

provinces The latest official accounts are contained in a dispatch to the U. S. Consul, from the governors of Kanagawa

and Yokohama, which is as follows: "We, Mizokortsi Sanoe Kino Kami, and Kakemoto Dzoesion ion of the period of Ansei. The period now commencing is that

At the present writing, affairs seem to be quiet, but there is no doubt but the trouble will end in a civil war.

The Allied Armies for China. In regard to this formidable force we clip the follow-

ing from one of our late exchanges. It certainly looks like work ahead for the surgeons. An impression prevails among merchants and mari-

ners, who are naturally more intimate with Chinese manners and customs than any other class of men who visit the Celestial Empire, that the Emperor and his Court will do anything (on paper) to prevent war, and then with characteristic deceit, break the treaty. Cunning and treachery are prominent traits in the Asiatic character-their maxim and practice in international policy being to overreach, and not to carry out even their most solemn engagements in good faith. It is clear, however, that England and France are not in a humor to be trifled with. The combined forces of the allies will be a very formidable expedition. That of England will consist of eleven regiments of infantry, each one thousand strong, that is of cleven thousand of two hundred European cavalry; of seventeen batteries of European artillery from India, one Armstrong battery from England, say eight hundred men ; of three companies European engineers, three hundred men : of three battalions of marines, three thousand men; of a like number of sailors to serve on land, three thousand; of five battalions of native infantry of Bengal, each eight hundred strong, or four thousand men; of three batalions M dras and Bombay, each one thousand strong, or three thousand men; of three hundred native cavelry ; of one battery of native artillery, one hundren men; and two hundred native sappers and

The English portion of the allied army will then consist of eighteen thousand three hundred European and seven thousand six hundred natives, a total of twentyfive thousand nine hundred men, adding to this ten thousand French infantry and cavalry, and say half as many mariners and sailors as the English contribution to the allied forces, or three thousand, and the total expedition will amount to thirty-eight thousand nine hundred men, exclusive of the navy. These forces will proceed to north China, and probably advance to Pekin, n which capital, it is believed, the Europeans are resolved to negotiate. It is understood that China is to be required to defray all expences of the two expeditions, whether the Emperor submits to terms, by way of avoiding war, or not. The nearest landing place on the coast of Pekin, is at a distance of a hundred miles, and the country to be traversed is described as marshy, and difficult for the passage of armies. On dit that the combined expedition will be under the direction of two diplomatists, two generals, and two admirals. Will they agree in their counsels?

Later from Victoria. By the Jenny Ford we have dates to the 30th

April. We clip the following from our excharges : CHINESE TRADE DIRECT WITH VICTORIA .- The Norwegian ship Hebe arrived at Victoria on the 25th April, 62 days out from Hongkong. She brought 255 Chinese passengers, and an assorted cargo of China goods, of the value of \$11,669, and is consigned to the Chinese house of Quang Lee & Co. Nearer than San Francisco, and having the advantage of a free port, it would be strange indeed if dispose of them in the fall to whale ships and Victoria were to allow her powerful neighbor to mo- Japan expeditionists at two per cent. premium." nopolize all the advantages of a direct interceurse I will guarantee to carry on the Government for with Chins. Two other vessels are loading at the "next two years for \$460,000," less than the Hongkong for this port; one of them, the American present incumbent--figures won't lie--I have the new ship Red Rover, was to leave on the 17th of March. Budget, through the assistance of one or two of my -Colonist.

Retreuchment! Retrenchment!

By our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Isaac Ferguson has again embarked in his old business of ship carpentering, caulking &c., and taking into consideration the "hard times" and the necessity of retrenchment, is prepared to execute all orders on the most reasonable terms. His former reputation as a workman is a guarantee that any job entrusted to him will be faithfully executed.

Japanese Steamer Candinmarrub.

This steamer sailed for Japan on Saturday last, at the early hour of 7, A. M. Promptness is evidently one of the virtues of this singular people. On leaving the harbor she fired a salute, which was returned by the battery on Punchbowl Hill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN. Sir :- A new era of journalism seems to have been commenced in Honolulu. Instead of the amenities

a system of detraction against public officers, which finds no parallel in civilized communities, What does it mean? From what source can it come? Is it the suggestion of hostility to the government, or the beginning of a system of deliberate, cold-blooded persecution against one of his Majesty's Ministers? Going still further, let us enquire if it may not be considered as the first indication of a treasonable plot-con-

which ought to belong to the press, we see inaugurated

His Majesty's throne? The uncharitableness, hatred and ill-will of the Adpertiser towards the Minister of Finance has long been notorious. It never spares an opportunity to misrepresent him. It is untiring in its course of fault-finding. perversion, and malevolence, never letting slip an opportunity to insinuate a slander, or give utterance to a

ceived but not developed -- against the Constitution and

Who has forgotten the atrocious calumny which it sanctioned on the 15th of February last, at the instance of its adviser, dictator and master-the perverse, turbulent and law-defying demagogue, who enfolds himself in the British flag and shouts bosannas to the tune of " Hail Columbia" and " Yankee Doodle,"-whose practice, wherever he has lived, has been to play the part of an agitator, to set at defiance the public authorties, to foment disturbances in Church and State, to introduce variances into society, and make himself an estrament of evil .-

Stealing the livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the Devil in." Does not the whole community remember the Advertiser's falsehoods in regard to the course of the Ministers on the liquor question? It commenced by a wilful misrepresentation. When its mendacity was exposed, it remained silent or re-asserted its calumnies. Its motto evidently is, that a lie well supported is as good as the Where shall we find the motive of all this malignity,

this perverse hatred against the government.-this inense bitterness against one of His Majesty's Ministers? There are some who ground it upon the odium theologicum-always the bigots armory-but it is mere likely to be based upon a treasonable spirit, which looks first to the destruction of the supporters of the throne, and then to the downfall of the throne itself.

It will be wise to watch the conduct of these agitators, to resist their purposes with a strong hand, so as to save Hawaiian independence from the vipers who seek to des-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SIR :- In your notice of the "Queen's Hospital" last week, I perceive that you have fallen into an error in stating the amount at which the contract has been taken for the erection of the buildings. The contract for the performance of all the labor, and the furnishing of all the materials excepting the stone and sand, was entered into with Mr. Lewers for \$11,400. The additional cost of the stone and sand increases the estimated expense of the whole to \$13,500. I also observe some remarks of Messrs. Johns n & Allen, in the Advertiser of Thursday last, which are doubtless based upon erroneous information respecting the action of the Trustees in the matter of the contract. Agreeably with the vote of the Trustees, the Executive Committee advertised for tenders for a building of 120 feet long. When these had been received, the Committee laid them all before a special meeting of the board, and finding the lowest estimate consideraly exceeded the means at command, the Committee were instructed to accept the lowest tender which was made, provided the contractor would make a reduction from the sum stated, justly proportioned to the diminished size of the building.

His original tender was less by several hundred dollars than any other, and this course was regarded by the Trustees as just to all parties. As managers of a public fund, the Board of Trustees have aimed to unite the greatest benefit with the great-

est economy, in the use of the means placed at their disposal. The work to be done, has, in all its parts been awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Mr. Webster, a member of the Board and of the Executive Committee, was an unsuccessful competitor for the hauling of the stone, and voted with as much apparrent cheerfulness for awarding the contract to his rival as any other member. Those who contribute towards any object, public or private, have an undoubted right to be informed whether their contributions are legitimately used for the purposes for which they intended, and I do not doubt that every member of the Board

on it, in laying the report of its proceedings before the public, semi-annually, through the press. These statements are due to that public who have so liberally contributed for the foundation of an institution whose great usefulness, the past year's experience has

fully recognizes this right, and the corporation acts up-

placed beyond a question. Messrs, Johnson & Allen will doubtless be glad, as well as other members of the community who have contributed to this benevolent institution, to know the true state of the case, and I fully believe that all may rest assured, that every member of the Board will co-operate with His Majesty the Royal President, in his efforts so to manage the important trust committed to them, that their action shall commend itself, not only to the very generous subscribers, but to the whole community.

The delay to which you have alluded, has seemed unavoidable under the circumstances, but the subscribers will be happy to know that while the main building is going rapidly forward, the building on the premises purchased, has been so fitted up as to make a very good temporary Hospital, which is now accommodating twenty-one patients, whilst the institution is affording relief to a large number of dispensary applicants. Dr. Hillebrand has performed a number of surgical operations with entire success, and the promise of usefulness of this institution has never seemed greater than at the

their gratitude, for his voluntary, valuable and unpaid labors, in designing and drawing up plans and specifications for the contemplated building, as he declined all pecuniary compensation. The Commercial Advertiser will oblige by also inserting

To Mr. Heuck the Trustees have already express

present moment.

this communication S. N. CASTLE. Respectfully yours. Acting Chairman on the Ex. Com.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN. SIR :- Nothing but the force of circumstances

could ever induce me to obtrude on the columns of your paper. I would much prefer the Advertiser (a paper more in keeping with my politics) to advance my interests; but as you are aware some days must clapse before another blast can be got ready for that paper. I am, sir, a candidate for office-a cheap, capable, and, I think, a proper person to fill any office from Minister of Foreign Relations down to a No. 3 auctioneer. The Finance Department is the one I am the best calculated to fill, for "I have had some experience in small change," and is the one I now make the bid for. I will fill that office for the sum of \$2,240 per annum, to be paid to me, or in other words, I shall draw my salary at the end of every three months in five-franc pieces, "as I can friends, all ready. Your curiosity may lead you to